

## · 论著 ·

# 脑胶质瘤SOX7基因的甲基化状态及临床意义

穆寅东 赵天书 谢清

**【摘要】**目的 探讨脑胶质瘤SOX7基因的甲基化状态及其与病人预后的关系。方法 收集2013年6月至2015年1月手术切除的胶质瘤标本131例,另取颅脑损伤内减压术中切除的正常脑组织标本32例作为对照。应用甲基化特异PCR及RT-PCR方法检测SOX7基因的甲基化状态及mRNA表达水平。采用Kplan-Meier法分析生存曲线。结果 胶质瘤SOX7基因甲基化率(71.8%,94/131)明显高于正常脑组织(32.4%,11/34;P<0.05)。高级别胶质瘤SOX7甲基化率(81.01%,64/79)明显高于低级别胶质瘤(57.69%,30/52)。胶质瘤SOX7 mRNA水平明显低于正常脑组织(P<0.05)。SOX7基因甲基化组生存期较非甲基化组明显缩短(P<0.01)。结论 胶质瘤SOX7基因甲基化率升高,SOX7在胶质瘤中表达水平下调,SOX7基因的甲基化状态与病人生存期密切相关。

**【关键词】** 胶质瘤;SOX7基因;甲基化;预后

**【文章编号】** 1009-153X(2019)02-0090-03

**【文献标志码】** A

**【中国图书资料分类号】** R 739.41; Q 786

## Methylation state of SOX9 in human glioma and its clinical meanings

MU Yin-dong<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Tian-shu<sup>2</sup>, XIE Qing<sup>3</sup>. 1. Department of Histology and Embryology, Mudanjiang Medical College, Mudanjiang 157011, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, The Fourth Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150006, China; 3. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100038, China

**【Abstract】 Objective** To detect the methylation status and expression level of SOX7 in the human glioma and normal brain tissues, and evaluate their relationship with the tumorigenesis and prognosis in the patients with gliomas. **Methods** The methylation states and expression levels of SOX7 were determined respectively by methylation specific PCR and RT-PCR in 131 samples of gliomas tissues and 34 samples of the normal brain tissues. The analysis of survival curve was performed by Kplan-Meier method. **Results** The methylation rate of SOX7 (71.8%, 94/131) was significantly higher in the glioma tissues than that 32.4% (11/34) in the normal brain tissues ( $P<0.01$ ). The methylation rate of SOX7 (81.01%, 64/79) was significantly higher in the WHO grade III~IV gliomas tissues than that (57.69%, 30/52) in the WHO grade I~II gliomas tissues. The expression level of SOX7 mRNA was ( $0.43\pm0.15$ ) significantly higher in the normal brain tissues than that ( $0.34\pm0.17$ ) in the glioma tissues ( $P<0.01$ ). The level of SOX7 mRNA expression ( $0.38\pm0.18$ ) was significantly higher in the WHO grade I~II gliomas tissues than that ( $0.31\pm0.66$ ) in the WHO grade III~IV gliomas tissues ( $P<0.01$ ). The survival time was significantly shorter in the patients with methylation of SOX7 gliomas than that in the patients with non-methylation of SOX7 gliomas ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions** SOX7 is hypermethylated and its expression level was downregulated in human glioma tissues. The methylation status of SOX7 in the gliomas tissues was closely correlated with glioma patient's survival time.

**【Key words】** Human glioma; SOX7 gene; Methylation; Survival time

脑胶质瘤是中枢神经系统最常见的恶性肿瘤,恶性度高,即使采用手术联合术后放疗、化疗等综合治疗,预后仍差<sup>[1]</sup>。Y染色体性别决定区相关高迁移率族基因(sex determining region Y-related high-mobility group-box, SOX)7属于SOX基因家族F亚组<sup>[2]</sup>,以转录因子方式参与多种生物学过程,包括血液

生成<sup>[3]</sup>、心脏的发生<sup>[4]</sup>、血管和肌肉的生成等<sup>[5,6]</sup>。近年来,在多种肿瘤中发现SOX7基因表达异常,可能作为肿瘤抑制基因参与肿瘤的发生。有报道显示SOX7基因在多种肿瘤组织中丧失功能,间接导致肿瘤的发生<sup>[7]</sup>。本文通过表观遗传学手段研究SOX7基因在胶质瘤中的表达水平及甲基化的状态,为胶质瘤的诊治提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 标本来源** 研究对象来自哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院神经外科2013年6月至2015年1月收治的胶质瘤,签署知情同意书后采取手术治疗,留取组织标本,并立即液氮冰冻保存。所有病人为初次诊

doi:10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2019.02.009

基金项目:北京市自然科学基金(7174315)

作者单位:157011 黑龙江牡丹江,牡丹江医学院组胚教研室(穆寅东);150006 哈尔滨,哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院神经外科(赵天书);100038 北京,首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院医学检验科/尿液细胞分子诊断北京市重点实验室(谢清)

通讯作者:谢清,E-mail:xieqing@bjmu.edu.cn

断、初次手术治疗。病理类型及分级参照2007年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类制定的病理诊断标准进行分级<sup>[8]</sup>。正常脑组织标本取自颅脑损伤内减压术病人,经病理诊断证明为正常脑组织。所有的胶质瘤在手术结束后每2个月进行一次随访,直至手术治疗后30个月。该研究经哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院伦理委员会通过。

最终收集到胶质瘤131例,其中男性73例,年龄11~76岁,平均52.4岁;女性58例,年龄20~80岁,平均50.6岁。WHO分级I级24例,II级28例,III级43例,IV级36例。正常脑组织标本34例,其中男性18例,女性16例;平均年龄47岁。

## 1.2 检测方法

1.2.1 SOX7基因甲基化检测 采用天根动物组织基因组DNA提取试剂盒提取组织DNA。取2 μg基因组DNA,加入蒸馏水至50 μl,加入NaOH至终浓度为0.2 mol/L,37 °C放置10 min。加入30 μl 10 mmol/L氢醌和520 μl 2 mol/L亚硫酸氢钠,混匀后于50 °C孵育18 h。使DNA中未发生甲基化的胞嘧啶脱氨基转变成尿嘧啶,以进行下一步分PCR检测。随后用Promega Wizard DNA Clean-Up试剂盒纯化处理DNA。

将处理后的DNA用PCR进行扩增,PCR产物用琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测扩增结果,判断SOX7基因相应区域的甲基化状态。扩增引物设计如下<sup>[9]</sup>:SOX7甲基化引物:正义链5'-GTT TTG GAC GTC GAG TTG TC-3',反义链5'-AAC CCA AAC CAT AAA AAC GTT-3'。SOX7非甲基化引物:正义链5'-GGT TTT GGA TGT TGA GTT GTT G-3',反义链5'-CTT AAC CCA AAC CAT AAA AAC ATT-3'。

1.2.2 SOX7基因mRNA表达水平检测 取约100 mg冰冻的组织,在适量液氮的研钵中研磨成粉状后,采用天根动物组织总RNA提取试剂盒提取试剂盒,提取组织总RNA。取2 μg RNA用SuperScript III反转录试剂盒随机引物合成cDNA,然后进行荧光定量PCR扩增。GAPDH作为内参,检测SOX7 mRNA表达水平,引物序列如下:正义链5'-AGC TGT CGG ATG GAC AAT CG-3',反义链5'-TCC ACG ACT TTC CCA GCA TC-3'。利用扩增的Ct计算SOX7/GAPDH mRNA相对表达量。

1.3 统计学分析 使用SAS 8.1软件分析;定量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;定性数据采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;采用Kplan-Meier法进行生存曲线分析; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 胶质瘤SOX7基因甲基化状态及其与病理分级的关系 131例胶质瘤中,94例存在SOX7基因甲基化现象。胶质瘤SOX7甲基化率(71.8%, 94/131)明显高于正常脑组织(32.4, 11/34;  $P<0.05$ )。高级别胶质瘤SOX7甲基化率(81.0%, 64/79)明显高于低级别胶质瘤(57.7%, 30/52;  $P<0.05$ )。

2.2 胶质瘤SOX7基因表达水平以及与其甲基化状态的关系 正常脑组织SOX7 mRNA水平( $0.43\pm0.15$ )显著高于胶质瘤组织( $0.34\pm0.17$ ;  $P<0.05$ )。甲基化肿瘤组织SOX7 mRNA表达水平( $0.26\pm0.10$ )明显低于非甲基化肿瘤组织( $0.54\pm0.15$ ;  $P<0.05$ )。

2.3 SOX7甲基化与病人生存期的关系 根据胶质瘤SOX7基因甲基化状态分为甲基化组和非甲基化组,随访两组生存状况,结果显示甲基化组生存期较非甲基化组明显缩短( $P<0.01$ ,图1)。

## 3 讨论

目前,胶质瘤缺少有效的小分子靶向药物,主要原因是对胶质瘤的发病机制了解仍然不够深入,缺少关键的治疗靶点。SOX基因是一类含有HMG结构域的转录因子家族,SOX7属于SOX F亚家族成员,其可调节多种基因的表达,参与细胞的增殖和转化。SOX7基因的表达受到多因素的调节,例如microRNA的调节<sup>[7]</sup>、甲基化调节等。有报道显示SOX7基因在胃癌中有甲基化的存在<sup>[9]</sup>,提示其表达调控可能受甲基化影响。本文结果显示SOX7基因在胶质瘤肿瘤组织中确有明显的甲基化现象,且随着胶质瘤组织病理分级的升高,其甲基化比例也越来越高。这提示SOX7基因启动子区域甲基化水平

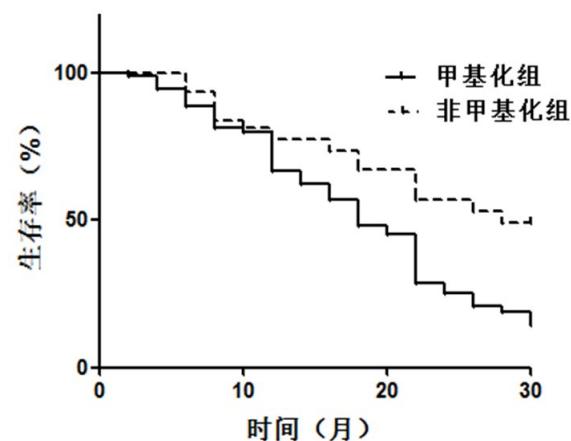


图1 SOX7基因甲基化组和非甲基化组病人生存曲线图

随肿瘤的恶性程度呈渐进性趋势。甲基化状态直接影响基因的表达水平,本文结果显示甲基化的胶质瘤组织SOX7 mRNA表达明显下调。这与Zheng等<sup>[7]</sup>研究结果一致。此外,SOX7基因还被发现在肺癌等肿瘤中作为抑癌基因失去表达或低表达<sup>[10]</sup>。目前认为SOX7基因是肿瘤抑制基因。SOX7基因至少通过两种机制发挥生物学作用,一是参与调节靶基因的活性,二是通过与TCF/LEF活性竞争来调控Wnt信号通路<sup>[11,12]</sup>。而Wnt信号通路的异常往往也与胶质瘤的发生密切相关,这可能是SOX7在胶质瘤中的作用机制之一。同时,我们发现SOX7基因甲基化病人生存期明显短于非甲基化胶质瘤病人。这提示SOX7基因在胶质瘤中甲基化可能意味着预后不良,揭示了SOX7对疾病的临床预后有潜在价值。

总之,SOX7基因在胶质瘤中甲基化程度增高,是导致其低表达的原因之一;SOX7基因高甲基化状态与胶质瘤病人预后密切相关,可能作为胶质瘤发生过程中一个有价值的指标,是胶质瘤治疗的潜在靶点。

### 【参考文献】

- [1] Liu H, Chen X, Xue W, et al. Recombinant epidermal growth factor-like domain-1 from coagulation factor VII functionalized iron oxide nanoparticles for targeted glioma magnetic resonance imaging [J]. Int J Nanomed, 2016, 11: 5099–5108.
  - [2] Chew LJ, Gallo V. The Yin and Yang of Sox proteins: Activation and repression in development and disease [J]. J Neurosci Res, 2009, 87(15): 3277–3287.
  - [3] Gandillet A, Serrano AG, Pearson S, et al. Sox7-sustained expression alters the balance between proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic progenitors at the onset of
- (上接第89页)
- [8] Li BL, Ni J, Huang JX, et al. Intranasal demedetomidine for sedation in children undergoing transthoracic echocardiograph study—a prospective observational study [J]. Paediatr Anaesth, 2015, 25: 891–896.
  - [9] Behrle N, Birisci E, Anderson J, et al. Intranasal demedetomidine as a sedation for pediatric procedural sedation [J]. Pediatr Pharmacol Ther, 2017, 22: 4–8.
  - [10] Miller Jw, Divovic AA, Hossain MM, et al. Dosing and efficacy of intranasal demedetomidine sedation for pediatric

- blood specification [J]. Blood, 2009, 114(23): 4813–4822.
- [4] Nelson TJ, Chiriac A, Faustino RS, et al. Lineage specification of Flk-1+ progenitors is associated with divergent Sox7 expression in cardiopoiesis [J]. Differentiation, 2009, 77(3): 248–255.
- [5] Cermenati S, Moleri S, Cimbro S, et al. Sox18 and Sox7 play redundant roles in vascular development [J]. Blood, 2008, 111(5): 2657–2666.
- [6] Francois M, Koopman P, Beltrame M. SoxF genes: key players in the development of the cardio-vascular system [J]. Int J Biochem Cell Biol, 2010, 42(3): 445–448.
- [7] Zheng Z, Liu J, Yang Z, et al. MicroRNA-452 promotes stem-like cells of hepatocellular carcinoma by inhibiting Sox7 involving Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway [J]. Oncotarget, 2016, 7(19): 28000–28012.
- [8] Louis DN, Ohgaki H, Wiestler OD, et al. The 2007 WHO classification of tumours of the central nervous system [J]. Acta Neuropathol, 2007, 114(2): 97–109.
- [9] 郭艳丽, 邓良勇, 郭炜, 等. 转录因子SOX7基因在贲门腺癌中的异常表达及其甲基化状态[J]. 中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志, 2014, (6): 652–657.
- [10] Hayano T, Garg M, Yin D, et al. SOX7 is down-regulated in lung cancer [J]. J Exp Clin Cancer Res, 2013, 32(17): 1–11.
- [11] Takash W, Canizares J, Bonneaud N, et al. SOX7 transcription factor: sequence, chromosomal localisation, expression, transactivation and interference with Wnt signalling [J]. Nucleic Acids Res, 2001, 29(21): 4274–4283.
- [12] Liu H, Mastriani E, Yan ZQ, et al. SOX7 co-regulates Wnt/beta-catenin signaling with Axin-2: both expressed at low levels in breast cancer [J]. Sci Rep, 2016, 6: 1–14.

(2018-05-03收稿,2018-11-11修回)

- transthoracic echocardiography: a retrospective study [J]. Can J Anaesth, 2016, 63: 834–41.
- [11] 尹加林, 张 勇, 陈利海, 等. 右美托咪定经鼻腔给药对妇科全麻围拔管期应激反应的影响[J]. 临床麻醉学, 2017, 33(12): 1163–1166.
- [12] 林宏凯, 黄锡强, 吴立新, 等. 右美托咪定经鼻喷雾在老年开腹手术患者麻醉中的应用效果观察[J]. 中国医药科学, 2014, (8): 87–89, 99.

(2018-10-29收稿,2018-12-06修回)